

A Dissertation on Typhus Fever
by
John C Boyd
of
Hopkinsville Kentucky

Is proper being examined before the Faculty
John C Boyd

Market Street No 184.

admitted March 30th 1820

Admitted March 30th 1832

Typhus Febr

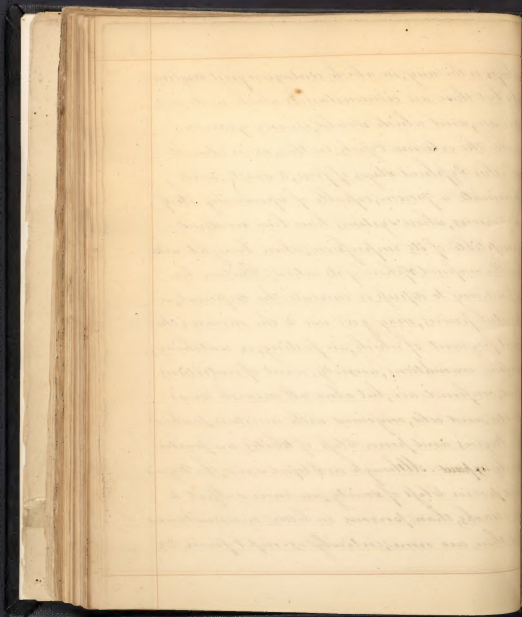
The existence of this disease in the United States, as an Epidemic, has long been known, having desolated the fairest portions of its wide extended territories. From the varied forms in which it has appeared in different parts of the Country, different appellations have been conferred on it; the most common of which are *Pneumonia Typhoides* &c. That the disease has assumed Pneumonic symptoms, which gave rise to this particular name, cannot be denied, particularly in the North, where diseases of the pulmonary organs exist, as a common occurrence; but it is equally certain, that the appellation is misapplied, as the disease exists in that portion of the Country, in which I reside. If the character of a few of the most prominent symptoms, should entitle a disease to a particular name, it should certainly be designated by different appellations, according as it appeared in the summer, or winter, evidently partaking more of the Bilious character in the former months, than in the latter.

1870

of any other. As it appears in the winter, it certainly
 has many, if not all the symptoms of genuine
 Syphilis; and should be designated by that appella-
 tion. The Pulmonary Organs are seldom affect-
 ed, and when they are, it proves infinitely the
 mildest, ^{form} ~~in~~ which the disease appears. I have but
 little to say, concerning the contagious Char-
 acter of this disease, as it exists in our Country;
 not being in possession of any facts of a positive
 nature, which would justify me, ^{either} in affirming, or
 denying the existence of such. The circumstance
 of its attacking whole Neighbourhoods, as it were
 simultaneously, as also its affecting persons, who
 had not had any communication with the sick,
 are facts, which would lead us to conclude that, it
 owed its origin to an atmospherical distemperature.
 That the disease, in its last stages, in crowded,
 confined, and ill ventilated rooms, where
 chancre has not been observed, is rendered
 contagious, I am willing to admit; and such

[Faint, illegible handwriting on lined paper, likely bleed-through from the reverse side. The text is arranged in approximately 20 horizontal lines.]

perhaps is the way, in which contagion first originates; but these are circumstances which we do not often see, and which would, in my opinion, enable the extreme vessels, in this, as in almost all other Syphilitic stages of fever, to secrete, and eliminate a poison, capable of reproducing itself, in persons, whose systems have been rendered susceptible of its impression, when brought within the confined sphere of its action. Whatever has a tendency to depress or enervate the corporeal, or mental powers, may give rise to the disease; the most frequent of which, are fasting, or watching, excessive evacuations, anxiety, want of nutritious food, confined air; but above all marsh miasmata, and cold, conjoined with moisture, to which the Negroes and poorer class of Whites are particularly exposed. Although as I before said, the Negroes and poorer class of society, are more subject to its attacks, than persons in better circumstances yet there are none, entirely exempt from its



savages, as we often see it in the wealthy, and idiosyncratic. Its greater prevalence, and more frequent mortality, in neighbourhoods contiguous to sources of marsh exhalations, than others, in different situations, pointed out an obvious source of its origin. To give a description, of all the various forms, and symptoms, under which it appeared, would require more time, and labour, than I can at present bestow: and shall therefore, be compelled to confine myself, in the description of the disease, to its most common form. An attack of the disease is characterised, by some lassitude, weariness, indisposition to motion, nausea, some degree of head-ache, frequent chills, succeeded by flushes of heat, pulse somewhat accelerated, but small and ~~anxious~~ compressible, bowels constipated, tongue white and furred, sometimes yellow, some uneasiness in the limbs and back. It is no uncommon occurrence for the patient to continue in this situation for some two or three days, when the symptoms

will suffer a remarkable exaltation, the patient is at
 last with violent heat, more vomiting of dark
 bilious matter, sometimes clear bile, &c. a considerable
 amount; rigors, succeeded by intense heat over the
 whole body, great gastric distress; a general increase
 of pulse, more variable sometimes fast and weak,
 but ~~among~~ compressible; at other times it will be
 weak, weak and irregular, &c. a great loss of
 weight, at the onset. In the evening the patient
 is able to stand, or even walk, but still he complains
 of weakness and debility; the tongue which before
 was moist, becomes dry, and parched, and if
 desired to put it out, it becomes hemorrhous.

As the disease advances, the debility of the
 muscles of voluntary motion, becomes more con-
 siderable, the patient is incapable of getting up,
 &c. he lies on his back; complains much of his
 head, confusion of ideas, wandering of the ima-
 gination, sometimes delirium, though the
 patient is more frequently stupid than delirious;



pulse frequent, weak and irregular. The ^{the} continuous
sufferer, most restless to himself, easily becoming
over something that distresses him, or means
continually, chokes frequently, and speaks inco-
herently; pulse increases in frequency, and
becomes weaker. At a more advanced stage,
respiration becomes hurried, and labious, the
tongue becomes covered with a thick, brown
humidous fur, the mouth is dry, and clam-
my, and similar evolutions take place at
and throats, and lips. In a more advanced
stage, the tongue becomes thick, and deep
chaps, form on its surface: a corresponding
change takes place in the mucous, becoming
the lips are both; the breath becomes hot and
dry, of course the skin is remarkably hot and
dry, increased, giving the sensation described
by some Authors, as of a lit. fire: The
Patient lies on his back, with his eyes half
open; the extremities become cold; the pulse



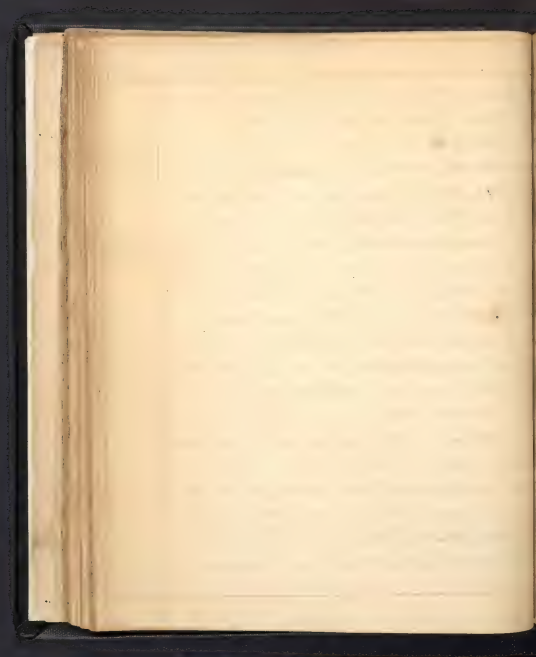
becomes so weak and quick, as scarcely to be counted;
it stops entirely, pushing the bow-stitches, stupor,
come *Subullus tendinum*, involuntary evacuations
sweat, sweat, sweat, sweat, sweat, sweat, sweat, sweat, sweat,
It not unfrequently happens, that an ichorous
Discharge comes, towards the close of the disease,
particularly if the bowels have been supposed to remain
active) and carries off the patient. Hemorrhage
occurring in the advanced stages, is unfavourable
particularly from the bowels. I do not recollect
ever to have seen a patient recover, who discharged
a considerable quantity of dark coloured fluid,
somewhat resembling coffee grounds, which almost
always attends a fatal termination of the
disease. The collection of white matter, at the
inner canthus of the eye, was unfavourable.
I saw a patient lying with ^{his} eyes half open, &
-reson, the white of the eye ball, was unfavour-
able. The vomiting of worms, was one of the most
deadly symptoms. A profuse termination



was treated with ^{the} hyposulphuric acid, with a good Dieteticasis, and interest arising from, with amusement. I have a patient amongst us, being now, in a favourable state. The result of the efforts about the ear, has long been known by several symptoms. The progress is also mentioned by authors, & by all means in my possession, of a plan of more constant continuance than in our necks; but after years we lose the matter, and the patient dies, from more debility. It is now about the tenth day for the disease to show some symptoms of arising, presently attended with a plethoric. There are gularious appearances, as the solution or more terminable the disease from an all notice consideration of all the symptoms, mention as characteristic an attack of syphilis, we should be led to locate this disease, in the stomach. Owing to the prejudices of the age, we have never made dissections with a view.



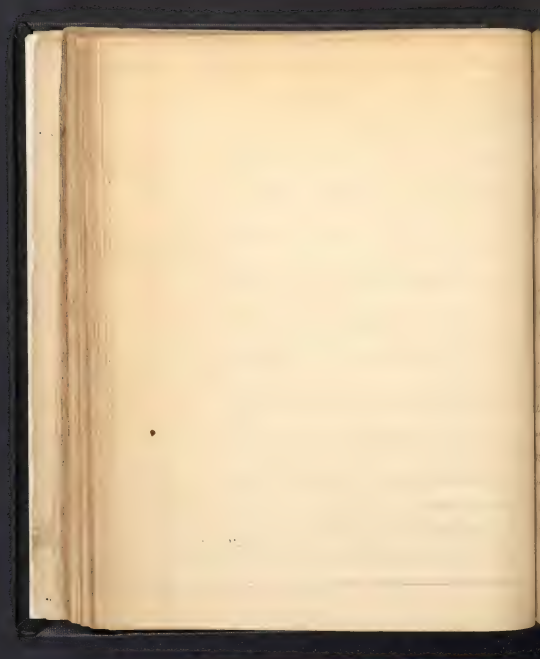
to determine the precise seat of its attack; we can
only draw our deductions from an attentive con-
sideration of ^{its} most prominent symptoms.
It has been the custom, ~~immoderately~~ to prescribe
emetics at the commencement of this disease.
I dissent, not less by the pathological views, which we
have taken of the nature of this disease, than by
a wish to relieve the real gastric distress, heat &
derangements. We ~~compare~~ ^{regard} its insupportable ~~distress~~;
we ~~usually~~ ^{now} ~~often~~ ^{call} at the onset, ~~commence~~
the treatment, with the exhibition of ~~a~~ ^{small} emetic.
From the very prompt, and ~~immediate~~ relief,
which they sometimes afforded, they were
brought into pretty general use, and continue
to be employed with the very variable success, pro-
mpt and injurious, or tardy and, as they are used, earlier
or later, in the progress of the disease; until the
patient, and fatal termination; three or four
cases, from ~~the~~ ^{these} ~~use~~ ^{thing} ~~them~~ for a while into an
almost total neglect. Such was the sudden &



total termination of one case, in which an Emetic
 had been used; that it gave rise to a report, that
 Arsenic had been given, in place of Antimony;
 and the Young Man, who prescribed it, had
 well nigh lost his reputation, from this circum-
 stance. It was my misfortune, not to witness the
 pernicious effects of this remedy, in the case of one
 of my Patients, to whom six grains of Sarsaparilla
 had been exhibited, in divided doses, by my Pre-
 ceptor. It was with respect to the patient, the
 patient was, in some respects, a complaint, who was a
 Girl of sixteen; with all the marks of a vigorous
 constitution, and the action apparently mild,
 she was attacked with frequent retchings, nausea,
 and occasional vomiting, with a fever soft, quick
 and congestive; though not very weak. Some pidi-
 ness of the head, but no delirium or confusion of
 ideas. Hence these circumstances, the Emetic Sarsa-
 parilla was exhibited, as before mentioned, in divided doses
 untill, as it vomiting was induced. The patient



discharges a considerable quantity of dark, bilious
 matter, which became more of the colour of common
 bile, at the close. It was as we can recollect, at even it
 did not, fear or give him any, for which, she had a
 discharge by stool, which consisted of a considerable
 quantity of green at matter. She was now put
 to bed, and was given some juice. The pulse, during
 the operation of the Emulsi, was considerably in-
 creased, in strength, and frequency, which, it re-
 mained but a few moments, after the patient was
 put to bed. Only a slight degree of moisture was
 observable, on the face, and neck. It was some time
 passed time to us, in which the patient lay, we
 were hastily called back, to see the Girl. We
 did so, and to our great surprise, found the
 patient almost entirely without a pulse, at
 the wrist, which was seen afterwards stopped entirely.
 breathing slowly, and laboriously, and the extremities
 growing cold. In this situation, a considerable
 quantity of wine was exhibited, but without the



desired effect we now applied hot blisters to the
 lower extremities, and were soon enabled to breathe
 more at ease. We were assisted with our former
 doses of the common pectoral, and smothering our
 breasts, at the same time. By these means, we
 succeeded in procuring a few pulsations at the
 wrist; but to our great regret, we found that no
 advantage was to be gained, our only resource;
 and although, the most active stimulants
 were exhibited, we had the mortification to see
 our patient sink into the arms of Death.
 A knowledge of this, and a few others of sim-
 ilar nature, has so far convinced some practi-
 tioners of their entire inutilty, that I have heard
 some of them remark, that they would as soon
 think of administering to a patient, in typhus
 febrilis, grains of Venice, as a common dose of the
 Cinch. Balm and honey, in the case of this
 disease, in the disease both upon a full and severe,
 and in some, the cases, in which I have exhibited it,





as far as respects the patient, these symptoms
 do not. But when we consider the result of their action,
 in the hands of those who make these reports, cannot
 be denied. But notwithstanding the high authority
 upon which is corroborated, I must question their
 applicability, to every case; or even a majority
 of those cases which concerned ancient writers. In some
 cases, which I myself have had, and which have been
 described by the late celebrated, humors fluctuating in
 the skin, to remove a large quantity of pusulent
 matter from the intestines. In some in which had
 before been disordered, became more acute,
 and the water ran out less frequent. But such
 suspensions, &c. can only be expected in the first,
 and second stages of the disease, when the bowels
 had long remained constipated, & in the last stage, under
 similar circumstances. I have seen on the contrary,
 many patients hurried off, by their frequent use —
 while I prescribe against the daily use of cathartics,
 in this disease; let me not be understood to mean



and it is a ^{high} degree of simulation. It is a
 very common error, to suppose that the circulation of
 blood is a simple matter, and that the heart is the
 only organ concerned in it. In fact, the heart is
 only the pump, and the circulation is a complex
 process, involving the action of the lungs, the
 liver, the spleen, and the kidneys. The heart is
 a very important organ, but it is not the only
 one. As far as my limited experience has brought
 me, not excepting even the case of blood-letting, in an
 inflammation, it is within the power of the
 animal economy, as contradicted, with so much
 certainty, by the experience, as by the injec-
 tion of cold water to the skin, where the symptoms
 of suppuration are of some other power.

That experiment sometimes, is itself almost all the
 medicinal properties, which are indicated in this
 stage of the disease, and which we scarcely require
 to put it to rest; for it is not only the most effec-
 tive febrifuge; but it is in fact, the only antiseptic,
 and Abscess, which will not disappear the



exposition of the Psalter, & other such circumstances
 & was that the exhibition, in numerous instances,
 & which was the immediate improvement of the sym-
 ptoms, and the immediate removal of the countenance of
 the patient, produced by given in the body with
 cool water. Immediately, in the evening, or in minutes
 (if it has not been interrupted) the cold has been
 diminished in frequency; the thirst has abated,
 the tongue has become more moist, and in some
 cases a gentle perspiration has succeeded; or if this
 does not happen, the heat is sometimes kept, and cool,
 followed by a refreshing sleep.

The morbid heat, it is true, is liable to return, and
 with it the distressing symptoms; but exhibition
 of the remedy, when it is ^{immediately} repeated, the same
 beneficial effects, as at first; and would have many
 times, that although it may be used with more
 freedom, in the first, and second stages of the disease;
 that it is equally proper, in the last, only requiring
 a little more caution in its use.



the rules, by which we are to be guided in the use of this remedy, have been selected at some length, by Charles Lippincott, and I trust there are only men here, of the most important.

1st There is use it, unless the heat be actually below
the melting & sublimation, or else there is some degree
of crystallinity. In present

2^d Be certain that the patient's skin is not moist. Whether this remedy, given cordially, by itself, or mixed in the sugar, which is recommended to be used by some, will be sufficient to counteract the morbid action, or whether it is vain to resist; or merely by abating the symptoms without root; thereby causing a relapse, or even a more violent one, is not now subject of present, to determine: Nor do I know, that we should go just much, if we were in possession of the fact. —

Should we not have succeeded, in making the
progress of the disease, & the use of Emetics, Cathartics
and cold water; we should next resort to Diaphoretics.





to suppose, it should be accompanied by sickness, but
 for all our exertions, we frequently find, in women
 within the period, &c. When, however, we take
 our conclusion, *Pyralism*, a putrid ether, and
 others, of no minor importance
 even is constantly passing into the intestines, a
 quantity of fluid, secreted by the same vessels,
 which when on their surface: thus, if ordered to
 remain, would become highly secret, and irrita-
 ting; and could not fail, to produce an aggravation
 of the disease, by adding to the general irritation,
 increasing the thirst, and burning of the mouth,
 and the intense heat of the surface. A few
 grains of *Cornel*, in such circumstances,
 will produce effects, the most beneficial, ~~and~~ &c.
 I know of no remedy, which is more serviceable, in
 correcting the insalubrious secretions, from the stom-
 ach and alimentary canal, than the one, whose
 consideration. When water, and other drinks
 just to allay thirst, a few grains of this medicine



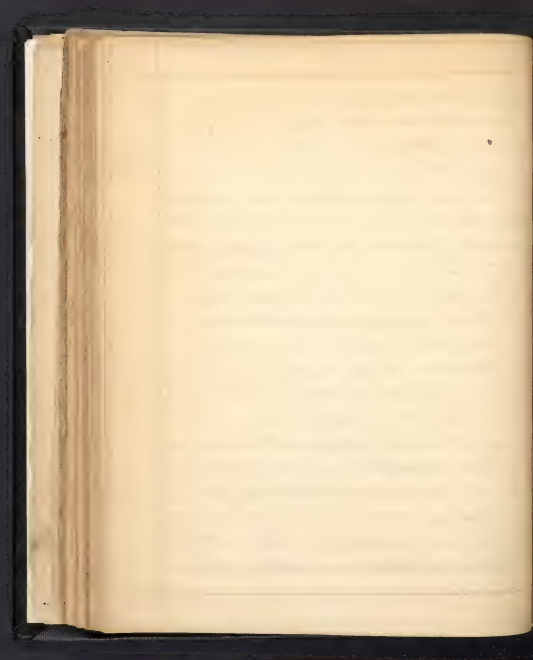
administered every three, or four hours, will often
 effectually relieve this distressing sensation.
 I can with perfect confidence say, that it never
 was seen a patient die, after satisfaction was
 given, provided a small quantity of stim-
 ulus was given to support the system, on the removal
 of the morbid irritation. The best qualitative
 Diet, however, generally chosen, is left to the
 patient, after such a course. In the state of irregular
 excitement, whatever may have been the cause,
 if the fever continues above a few days, always
 succeeds that of debility, and a corresponding
 change, in our treatment, now becomes abso-
 lutely necessary. The only indication, to be
 fulfilled now, is to increase, or support the
 power of the Sanguiferous System, which is, to
 be done 1st by an attention to diet, as far as
 the state of the digestive organs will admit of it;
 & 2nd by the use of strengthening medicines.

1st In Dyspepsia, the power of the digestive organs



although, to partly diminish it, is not wholly necessary,
 or some attention to diet, is necessary. It is of great
 consequence, not to permit the stomach to remain
 long empty. See the *Principles of Diet*. "Perhaps
 there is no real, more necessary, than never to let
 the patient, when he remains long, without to let
 in something, even if it is a nourishing ~~food~~, as I have
 seen men even, in a progressing condition, such
 as necessary, by being ordered to pass a whole
 night without any support, about the time of the
 crisis. In such cases, it is better, even when the
 case is of digestion, to be permitted to have, even
 the day, one night; the patient should ^{be} allowed to
 take it, as he will never ask for it.

Salsiccia, Arrow root or Sago, should be had recourse
 to; or what will be found very convenient, in
 our country, germination, and not less beneficial, is,
 a kind of soup made by adding the meal of
 Indian corn to a quantity of boiling water, to
 which, should be added, wine, nutmeg, & sugar.



There is a home-made prescription; but I am confident, it will not be found less successful than the wine is some ~~other~~ when.

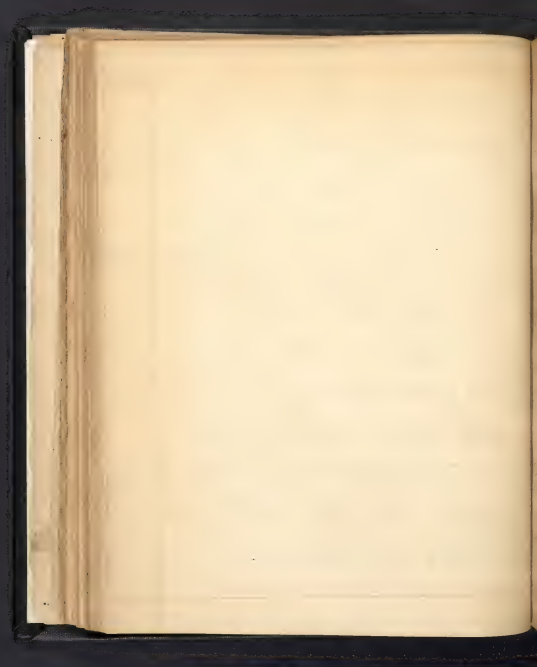
2^d We come now to that part of the treatment of this disease, in which all Physicians concur, as to the great indication to be followed. It is, first of them, as to the means to be employed. While all seem agreed with respect to the propriety of using the Medicines, strictly known & coming, in Syphilis; they differ widely, respecting those, to which the name of Stimulants has been more exclusively applied. The chief of these, are Quinine, wine and the Alkalies. Of course, Quinine is, the latter is regarded, as stimulant; but much benefit may be derived, from this medicine, by combining it with wine when it may be given in the following form viz Cast. 1m. Rub. Album 3. R. R. Gum. Acet. 3^{ss}. Spirit. vent. 3^{ss}. dec. Rose Water.

When some retention, either there against the effect of Quinine, is the purpose of increasing,





necessary the general circulation but not employ
 it, to the morbid system, under low tension,
 and a febrile condition. Since we occasionally find
 it required, and then of course it syphilis a de-
 cided opportunity for the venous system.
 It may now be proper to remark, that delirium
 may arise, in two different stages of this disease.
 That which comes on the latter stage, is to be re-
 moved by a strong hot Elixir to the rest, which
 are almost always cold. In such cases, and
 in the liberal use of the remedy just mentioned,
 or Opium. When it arises in the first stage of
 the case, it is oftenest relieved by Elixir
 Siccum, cold water, and a blister applied
 over the head. Blisters in this stage of the dis-
 ease, are frequently of the most beneficial ef-
 fect, and should in every case be applied to
 the extremities. But to return to the use of Sini-
 alba; there is no little difference of opinion, as
 to the quantity to be administered, in this stage



of the disease. When in a patient taken
 at intervals, extreme irritability of the
 system, almost uniformly relieved by a
 simple narcotic, it is a small
 matter, to persuade ourselves that the same
 does; but an attentive observer will have no
 immediate relief, and will then readily see
 a sufficient reason to doubt the safety of this practice.
 To begin that the temporary excitement has
 passed is succeeded by a quietude in the
 those that, check the same, but removed;
 of no power, or less, than that, in a large
 proportion of cases, the system upon the whole
 gradually becomes more firm, and finally, like
 it ceases altogether. Besides the different good
 effect of it, in a short time after its exhibition,
 physicians have been led to an experience of
 it, in various, or another situation; the
 consequence of an effect it produces.
 But it is to be recollect that wine in Syphilis



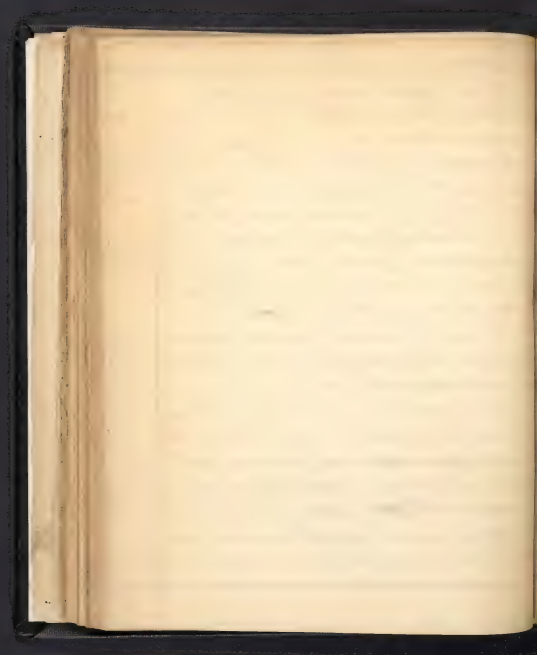
not produces less excitement than in health in proportion as the temperature of the body is less; and hence, our action, should not be, to produce a degree of excitement, equal to that of health; but only to prevent the system from sinking lower; and in doing this, &c. I would not consider the quantity, but the effect produced. What in one case, would be sufficient to accomplish this purpose, would in other instances, be too great; or perhaps in another, produce no effect. I have in some cases, given as much as three grains in the day, with great success. more excitement, than I have in other cases by one third of the quantity.

When the pulse is still very frequent; when the nervous complaints of women, are great & distressing, or something to support has been taken, although these symptoms do not appear as it is in disease, the exhibition of wine is proper.



When the skin is hot, and dry, and parched, and
thirst, and restlessness, insatiable, and a frequent pulse:
if we administer the wine, we shall find, that the
hot skin, restlessness, and insatiable thirst, will be considerably
diminished; to the imminent injury of the patient.
But to relieve the prostration, to restore the tone, &
color of the skin, by sponging with cold water,
we shall find very opposite results; and which
should always be attended to, before administering
in the wine, or any other stimulents.

Here we may be permitted to remark, that two
of the greatest evils, with which we have to contend
in the treatment of this disease, are
want of strength, and want of power, to re-
main with the patient to accommodate the
possibility of stimulents, to the exigencies of the
case; and the almost impossibility of getting
the attendants to administer the necessary quantity
of wine, during your absence. Some of them will
succeed with horses, & even cows, & most of the



into a very strong, you have left your patient with the idea, that he is taking too much, when you directed, he does not, perhaps get more than what is proper in that time; and in addition, you have the mortification of your patient, inevitably sunk beyond the power of medicine - he dies - and his death is attributed to your want of skill.

In other cases perhaps, when you return, you find that the quantity of stimulents was too great, which had been overruled, and your patient manifestly improved. It is useless to talk to the People, about the state of the system; of which, they know as much, as they do; Hitherto - I am only surprised, that it does not prove more frequently mortal; as we do not see our patients, in some cases, more than once, in our eight hours. Good nurses, and kind friends that, will be almost as much to do, as we in such circumstances, as the prescription of the Physician. But when we can be with the



patient must and should be at all the indications, in disease, and prescribe accordingly; mean in almost every case, when action, at the commencement, was over, patient. Where, from the intensity of the disease, the symptoms are numerous; & where we have not been assisted in time; we find our patient labouring under the symptoms of prostration: such as low determination, swollen tendons, cold extremities, a quiet and full pulse, involuntary evacuations, &c. we must resort to them, and use a powerful stimulant. Wherever such circumstances arise,

Brandy, ^{or} Rhus, undiluted; Alcohol, brandy, or any, or combination of the more powerful, can diffuse the action in cases of emergency with advantage. The action, when they become, very satisfied by these & they continue in action; it will require less stimulus to keep up a sufficient degree of action under such circumstances, than



is done to remove the system, for its salutary state.
 The second to guard him, in the administration
 of stimulents, is as yet mostly neglected; that is,
 to use as much, as will be sufficient to produce the
 requisite degree of excitement.

Under such circumstances, great benefit must
 be derived from the use of external applications.

It has been said by one whom I consider, as the
 highest medical authority in America, that
 blisters, in this stage of the disease, are of no
 kind of utility; that they seldom cure, and
 when they do, cause more is the result.

Embarrassed by the weight of high authority, and
 trusting entirely to observation and experience
 (which I must acknowledge to be very limited),
 I cannot merely say, in reply, that when the
 inside of the thighs, and arms, have been rubbed
 with a warm oil, or some warm liquid,
 and the blisters applied, I have seen them cure
 a great many, can, produce a vesicle and



excite the natural ardour to action when time
had ceased to produce its accustomed effect.

I have seen the emphysema under such circumstances
abate, even come to a cure, and have never yet
met a patient cured off by purgatives.

Not less benignant, in their effects, and somewhat
analogous, in their Circumstances to the preceding
remedy, may be reckoned, frictions with Stimula-
ting Substances. In the opinion of Cyprien Scapier
a French, or Spanish Arabian rubbed with an oil
over most of the Body, with in some violent cases,
succeeded in restoring heat, and circulation to the
extremities, after most other remedies have
failed. There is no remedy, from which, I have
observed any derives more benefit, under such
circumstances, than the *Essence Cantharidis*.
It should be first employed in the form of friction,
to every part of the body; and which, mixed
with the Oil, should be applied to the inside
of the thighs, and arms, or to the side of the Chest



where the problems had been previously made.
 I have now much to mention, and thus
 I have done.

I allude to Phosphorus. During the spring of
 1818, I was told and read in, I gave to a
 patient in the last stage of ^{the} phthisis, who had been
 since set in the Alleviating Syringe, as just
 before, the search of a grain of this medicine, rather
 as in 1818. It is not a Cathartic in the
 Phosphorus, though, it was rejected with
 the mass. The patient lay in a state of insensibility,
 with some exsiccations now in perspiration
 it is possible. About twenty five or thirty minutes
 when the medicine had been given, the ^{but} was immediately
 restored to the surface, and there were a
 few pulsations excited in the artery which
 gave me some hopes of a recovery, but they
 were all delusive; for in one hour the patient
 expired, although the remedy was repeated,
 together with a considerable quantity of other.



As I have noted, even as the in. proc. S. & app. was put on, the in. proc. was in an intermediate position. I have not as yet noticed any of its anomalies, which I began stated were in nature as described in the in. proc. S. & app. (it did not occasionally occur), observing them, until I came near the close of the subject. Illustration of the in. proc. S. & app. which it sometimes exhibits; I will mention the case of a Gentleman, who, when in a recumbent posture was entirely free from a symptom, indicative of disease; he had a natural fault; his appetite was not at all impaired; nor every organ appeared to exercise its functions, with the accustomed regularity. But immediately, on attempting to rise he was attacked with vertigo, and fainting, and soon consciousness about the Epigastric region, which subsided on resumption the recumbent posture. He continued in this situation for the space of four days, during which





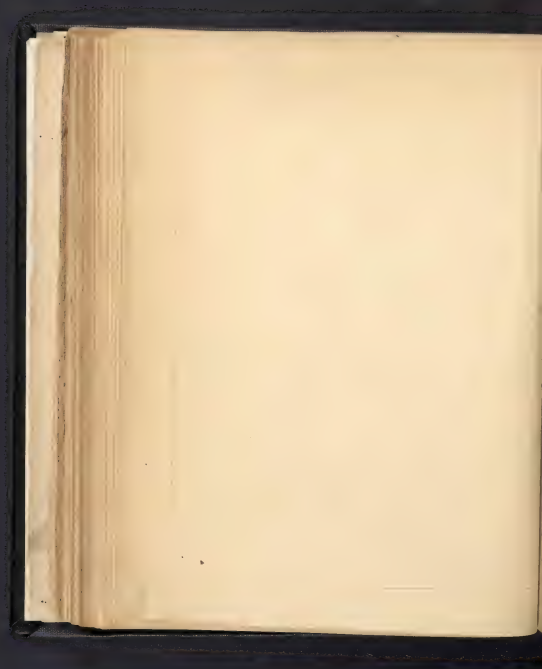
expressed, and it is so, when it is used,
in a limited way, as of that expression,
"I am not used to it to be so used".

The phrase "to be used", which is used more
frequently in this case, it is, from that, that, that
word, is, is, adapted to the use of
"to be used", in the use of "to be used",
in the use of "to be used", it is, it is, it is, it is,
to a limited extent, as in the use of this
word, and in the use of the word
"to be used", in the use of the word "to be used",
in the use of the word "to be used", it is, it is, it is, it is.

I prefer saying, any thing, of the nature of that
expression, in the common form of the word, until
I have come to the consideration of the one
just noticed, in it, it is, it is, it is, it is,
that I never have, in any one case, seen
any word arise from it, as, either in substance
or in substance, alone, or in conjunction
with any other word. Or the contrary it have



seen it produce the very worst state of things, by render-
 ing the stomach so irritable, as not only to reject the
 food, but every thing else. The administration of
 lime-water and milk, and the application of a
 blister over the epigastric region, will often be
 seen to restore tranquillity to the stomach, when
 become irritable from this or any other cause. —
 I consider this dangerous, in its results than
 any of the preceding forms of dyspepsia, as the
 disease is which ^{has} been just mentioned; it
 seems less frequently than the preceding one, &
 usually makes its appearance, during the winter
 attacking for the most part, persons of a robust
 & bilious habit, though we sometimes see it in
 others of an opposite character. The usual
 symptoms of Prurætic dyspepsia
 is pain in the side dimculty of breathing & a dull
 heave which have been mentioned as attending
 an insipient case of dyspepsia, characterises an
 attack of this particular form. —



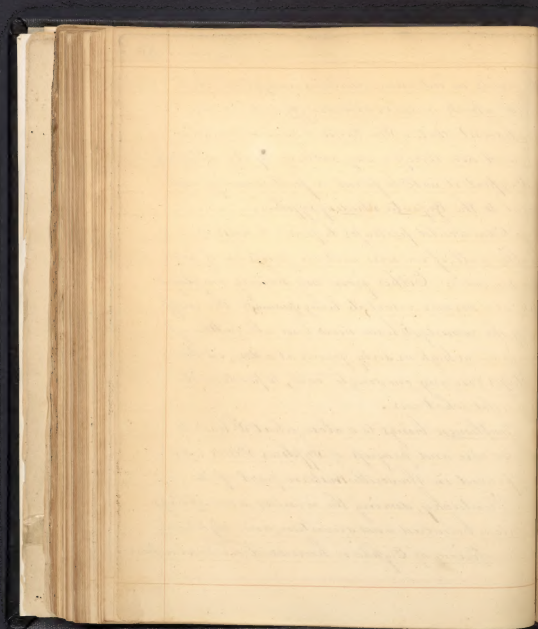
contrary to what we usually see in syphilis, we
 find the pulse often small, and hard, indicating
 the presence of inflammation. Blood-letting
 practised with that caution and discrimination,
 which should invariably attend the practice of
 it. The venous, will here do best, & the
 venous to be taken the third or fourth day, or when the
 action has sunk too low to admit of its use.
 A large blister applied over the stern, with a few
 expectorants of which see. Inunction is to
 be, or even never, it completes the cure.
 Which thus, since it sometimes not succeed in
 arresting the progress of the attack, and the patient
 weak, we shall then have to resort to the course
 before mentioned as applicable to the general form
 of Syphilis. It will be seen that I have not men-
 tioned, the Venus mercurii, the Mercurius, nor the bar-
 boric acids, Hydrochloric Acid, nor Must
 among the remedies which have been found
 useful in this disease. I have never used any



of the acids is, internal remedies, except the Sulphuric which answers exceedingly well in the convalescent state. The Elixer I have never seen used, and can therefore say nothing of its utility; but I expect it will be found a feeble remedy when opposed to the Gigantic Struck of Typhus.

Assafetida would perhaps be found to answer tolerably well, if we were not in possession of more active remedies. Either from my having employed Musk, as a dernier resort, its being swifter the inefficacy of the remedy; I have never been able (although I have given as high as sixty grains at a dose, in the two stages) in any one single case, to produce the least benefit what ever.

This Gentleman brings to a close, what I had to say of the rise and progress of Typhus Fever, as it appeared in the south-western part of the state of Kentucky, during the winters, and springs of Eighteen hundred and seventeen, and eighteen, and the spring of Eighteen hundred, and nineteen.



At what time it first commenced its ravages I never have been able exactly to learn; though I believe it was in the Autumn of Eighteen hundred and seventeen; from which time, to the present month, it has continued, except in the Summer months, to prevail. During the months of June, July, and August, it is only seen ~~in~~ ^{as} an attendant on the last stages of ~~the~~ diseases, which occur during those months.

